that such a petition has been inadvertently overlooked and is required. As provided below, charge Deposit Account **04-1105** for any required fee.

Please amend the subject application as follows:

IN THE FIGURES

Please **replace** FIGs. 6, 7, 8(a), and 8(b) with the enclosed figures that have been amended to include reference number 4, which are shown in red. No new matter has been added.

Please **delete** FIG. 14.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please **replace** the following passages from the specification:

The paragraph between lines 17 and 24 on page 2

To address this problem, several approaches have been made. One of them is to eliminate the backlight; these types of liquid crystal displays are termed reflective and include no backlight power supply, effectively having cut down on power consumption. Nevertheless, the current reflective liquid crystal display can offer a contrast no higher than 20:1, which is hardly adequate to produce a really beautiful image.

A1

The paragraph beginning at line 19 on page 3

Another problem with the liquid crystal display is that its image quality is inferior to that of the CRT. The liquid crystal display is a hold-type display and suffers from persistent images and blurred edges when producing animation, whereas the CRT is an impulse-type display and is free from those shortcomings. The International

A2

A2

Business Machines Corp.(IBM) has recently made a suggestion to solve these problems by the use of a liquid crystal display of an impulse type. The impulse-type liquid crystal display again has problems including those related with the response speed of the liquid crystal and the emission/extinguishment speed of light by the backlight.

The paragraph beginning at line 15 on page 4

A3

The technology disclosed in the laid-open patent application involves a liquid crystal display element section and an organic EL display element section. The liquid crystal display element section is chiefly made of liquid crystal and two sets of transparent electrodes positioned opposite each other to sandwich the liquid crystal. The organic EL display element section is chiefly made of an organic EL light emitting layer and two sets of transparent electrodes positioned opposite each other to sandwich the organic EL light emitting layer. The organic EL display element section is stacked on the liquid crystal display element section, and both display element sections are addressed by a single drive section to drive associated pixels of the liquid crystal display element section and the organic EL display element section. The liquid crystal display element section and the organic EL display element section thus display an identical image.

The paragraph between lines 8 and 13 on page 7

A4

Further, through emission of different wavelengths, for example, red R, green G, and blue B light, for each light output layer arranged in stripes, a color display can be produced with no color filters. Hence, light transmission efficiency does not decrease due to use of color filters, and power consumption is reduced.

The paragraph between lines 15 and 22 on page 16

A5

Electric field application means is necessary to drive the liquid crystal 3; to this end, electrodes are formed on either one of the substrates 1, 2 or both. Specifically, a

A5

set of electrodes are provided to either one of the substrates 1, 2 to apply multiple scan signals, and another set of electrodes are formed on either one of the substrate 1, 2 to apply multiple data electrodes.

The paragraph between lines 2 and 8 on page 28

A6

As to visibility, subtle variations in thickness of almost black colors contribute greatly to produce a beautiful display image. With consideration of this factor, the present scheme has great advantages. The present scheme is suitable also to produce fine tones of almost black colors based on 10- or 12-bit tone data instead of 8-bit tone data.

The paragraph beginning at line 24 on page 28

A7

So far in the present embodiment, optical control devices based on the present scheme have been described as displays with light source parts. The scheme is also applicable to a display that operates in both transmission and reflection modes. It would be needless to mention that the application will require a suitable optical design and configuration of optical members. Meeting these requirements properly, the resultant display can operate in transmission mode with the light source part activated when in dark environments and in reflection mode in bright environments.

The paragraph between lines 16 and 22 on page 51

A8

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.